

Application No. 10/014,165  
Response to Office Action

Customer No. 01933

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the title as follows:

IMAGING FORMING APPARATUS HAVING A PLURALITY OF  
DISMOUNTABLE UNITS NECESSARY FOR IMAGE FORMING

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Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 23 to page 10, line 19 as follows:

FIG. 6 shows an example of the condition setup table 23d which corresponds to the drum unit counter 23a and is used for enabling the drum unit 19 to execute an optimal printing operation. In this case, the set values of the Grid voltage (V) and the laser power of the exposure unit 4 are varied in accordance with the number of printed paper sheets stored in the drum unit counter 23a. If the number of printed paper sheets is 0-3000, the drum unit 19 operates at a Grid voltage of -650 V, and the exposure unit [3] 4 operates at a laser power of 0.30 mW. If the number of printed paper sheets is 3001-20000, the drum unit 19 operates at a Grid voltage of -655 V, and the exposure unit [3] 4 operates at a laser power of 0.31 mW. If the number of printed paper sheets is 20001-40000, the drum unit 19 operates at a Grid voltage of -665 V, and the exposure unit [3] 4 operates at a laser power of 0.33 mW. If the number of printed paper sheets is 40001-45000, the drum unit 19 operates at a Grid voltage of -680 V, and the exposure unit [3] 4 operates at a laser power of 0.36 mW. If the number of printed paper sheets is 45001-50000, the drum unit 19 operates at a Grid voltage of -700 V, and the exposure unit [3] 4 operates at a laser power of 0.40 mW.

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Please amend the paragraph at page 10, line 20 to page 11,  
line 1 as follows:

The reason why the Grid voltage of the drum unit 19 and the laser power of the exposure unit [[3]] 4 are increased in accordance with the increase in the number of printed paper sheets at the drum unit 19 is that the photosensitive layer of the photosensitive drum 2 is ground down due to printing operations, thereby causing a gradual reduction of its charge-holding power and photosensitivity, therefore making it necessary to increase the charging voltage and exposure amount.

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Please amend the paragraph at page 11, line 25 to page 12, line 22 as follows:

FIG. 8 shows an example of the developing unit condition setup table 23f which corresponds to the developing unit counter 23c and is used for enabling the developing unit 5 to execute an optimal printing operation. In this case, the set values of the developing bias voltage (V) and the rotational speed of the mixer are varied in accordance with the number of printed paper sheets stored in the developing unit counter 23c. If the number of printed paper sheets is 0-30000, the developing unit 5 operates at a developing BIAS voltage of -500 V and a mixer rotational speed of 200 rpm. If the number of printed paper sheets is 30001-15000 30001-150000, the developing unit 5 operates at a developing BIAS voltage of -505 V and a mixer rotational speed of 225 rpm. If the number of printed paper sheets is 150001-250000, the developing unit 5 operates at a developing BIAS voltage of -515 V and a mixer rotational speed of 250 rpm. If the number of printed paper sheets is 250001-280000, the developing unit 5 operates at a developing BIAS voltage of -530 V and a mixer rotational speed of 275 rpm. If the number of printed paper sheets is 280001-300000, the developing unit 5 operates at a developing BIAS voltage of -550 V and a mixer rotational speed of 300 rpm.